THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

They told me eastern lands were green
Where morning suns arise;
I sought a home and welcomed scene,
To dwell beneath their skies.

I left my own green mountain dear,
Its blossoms and its streams;
To wander far, where skies as clear,
Could bless with equal beams.

I love to view the landscape o'er,
Of fair and flowery Maine,
But love the home of childhood more,
Its hills and smiling plain.

And when the sun in glory quits
The sky, and day is done;
'Tis oft I watch each star that sits,
Or lingers o'er "sweet home."

There fancy paints the twilight hill,
The house, the tree, the spring;
And childhood's hours come o'er me still,
Bright scenes to memory bring.

And while my thoughts still loiter here,
And ponder past times o'er,
Fond memory brings a joy and tear
For all I loved in yore.

So long as life shall breathe a sigh,
Or friendship feel a tear,
So long I bless that home and sky,
And love its children dear.

My native home—my native vale,
I bid you each adieu,
And every pure and pleasant gale,
From thy long hills of blue.

An Interesting Sketch.

The Prisoners of Encarnacion.

Deeply Interesting Narrative of the Capture--Adventures and Sufferings of Major Gaines and Borland's party in Mexico.

The principal events of the capture of Majors Gaines' and Borland's parties are well known to our readers. These officers, with three companies of Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry, were out on a scouting party. It was thought that there were small bodies of the enemy's cavalry prowling about the country, but no one had the slightest apprehension that a large force could be so near Gen. Wool's camp.

Major Gaines having joined Major Borland at a Rancho near Encarnacion, the two commands went into quarters for the night, after posting sentinels some distance in advance and on the top of the house in which they were encamped.—That night the officers, who, tired by a very long march, had lain down to sleep, were several times aroused by the alarms of the sentinel, who declared that he saw an armed Mexican approaching the rancho. But the sentinels on the top of the house declared they could see nothing, and the man who gave the alarm was treated as rather a nervous and dreaming individual. The officers thereupon retired again to their blankets, but had scarcely fallen asleep when they were aroused by another alarm from the sentinel, who declared that he had again seen an armed Mexican and had pulled tigger on him, but, his gun being wet, the cap did not explode. Other alarms were also given by other sentinels picketed some distance from the rancho. The night was now waning fast. It was dark and misty.—The officers bestirred themselves, and arousing the men, prepared to meet the attack, thinking that the enemy consisted of a force of four or five hundred, which Major Gaines had already been in pursuit of, and which he considered about equal to his own.

Our men were all collected on the top of that rancho, with their guns all ready for action, full of courage and zeal, and warmly desirous of a handsome brush with the enemy. The morn broke slowly.—The mist hung heavily around them, and although they could hear very plainly the approach of horsemen, they could see nothing. At last the light began to break through the mist, immediately in their front and the feint outline of a strong body of armed horsemen was perceptible in the distance. And as the mist rolled and gathered up into huge clouds, and gently ascended toward the neighboring heights, it revealed, with most painful distinctness, a whole regiment of splendidly equipped Mexican Lancers drawn up in battle, and occupying a commanding position within three hundred yards of the rancho occupied by Major Gaines' party.

Undauntedly surveying and counting this strong force before them, our men prepared for action, crying out, "Oh there are only six hundred of them—its a fair fight and we'll see it out!" Look on the right as the mist leaves that side of the rancho, there is another regiment just as strong as that in front.

"Well," cried a stalwart Kentuckian, who kept all the while a bright eye on his long rifle, "this is coming it rather strong: the thing looks serious, most decidedly, but I reckon we can lick a thousand Greasers, and throw in two hundred for good measure."

"Can't we?" was the unanimous cry of the party.

"But, oh cracky," cried the tall sergeant, "here's more of the varments."—And there sure enough on their left was another regiment about six hundred strong, whose bright helmets, flaming pennons and showy uniforms, loomed out conspicuously in the dark horizon. And there, too, just a few hundred yards in their rear, was still another regiment.—Thus was this small party of one hundred and twenty Americans entirely surrounded by a Mexican force of about three thousand cavalry, the finest in the country and commanded by one of their best officers.

Undismayed, our men prepared for action, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Never did men go more calmly and coolly to work than this little Spartan band, as with many a careless jest and the most imperturbable SANG FROID, they reloaded and recapped their rifles, looked to their cartouch boxes, felt the edge of their bowie knives, and glanced defiance at their legion foe.

In the mean time the enemy preserved the most perfect military order, and presented a display of martial magnificence, such as our men had never before witnessed. Their officers covered with gold and splendidly mounted and caparisoned, rode in front, while their buglers blew the Mexican charge and made the hills around resound with their loud and exulting blasts.

Major Gaines ordered his bugler to respond to their threatening flourish, by blowing with all his might, the American charge, and directed the men to follow up the blast with three loud cheers. The order was cheerfully and heartily obeyed. The Mexicans, who were advancing upon the rancho, so awed by the loud and terrific huzzas of our boys, that they halted, and looked at our little band in mute terror and astonishment that so small a party could make such a tremendous noise. "Give them three times three," cried out Capt. Cassius M. Clay, and the huzzas were prolonged to the full complement until they made the welkin ring for miles around, and so frightened the Mexicans that their General, to prevent his men from running away, had to order his fine brass band to strike up the Polka, and to wheel his men into column and put them on the march. In open order and with military precision the Mexicans marched around the rancho to the tune of the Cracovience and seemed, like the cat with its little victim, to be sporting with their captive before they destroy him.

An officer with an interpreter and white flag was sent to Major Gaines to demand his unconditional surrender. "Never," replied the gallant commander. "Then no quarters will be given," remarked the Mexican. "Very well," exclaimed Capt. Clay; "remember the Alamo, before we surrender on such terms, more than five hundred of your yellow-belly scoundrels shall be left to bleach on yonder plains." This remark the interpreter did not think he could do full justice to in the translation, and he left the officer to guess at its meaning, which, however, was no difficult task, as the Captain accompanied his declaration with very emphatic and expressive gesticulation.

It was finally agreed that Maj. Gaines should have an interview with Gen. Minon. From him the Major received very courteous treatment, and was assured that in surrendering himself and his party they would be treated with all the consideration as prisoners of war.

Maj. Gaines, on communicating the result of his interview with Gen. Minon to his officers, took a vote whether they should fight or surrender, and Capt. Clay and Danby and Lieut. Davidson were for fighting, and Majs. Gaines and Borland were for surrendering. While they were parleying with the Mexicans, Maj. Gaines observed that their men were approaching near the rancho. He immediately ordered his men to fire upon the Mexicans if they approached a foot nearer, and told their officers he should not continue the parley until their men fell back to their original position, which they did in very quick order when a few rifles were levelled in their direction. They finally, Capt. Clay giving in to Majs. Gaines and Borland, agreed to surrender on the most honorable terms as prisoners of war, the officers to retain their private property and side arms. They delayed the surrender however as long as possible with the expectation of being reinforced from Gen. Wool's camp. It was an express condition in the capitulation that the Mexican guide, who had been forced by Maj. Gaines to act in that capacity, should have a fair trial, and if he was acquitted should be released. The Mexicans at first objected to this, but Capt. Clay said he would die before he would surrender the unfortunate guide without assurances of safety. As soon as he was surrendered the faithless Mexicans immediately murdered the poor fellow. The prisoners were then marched, without food or water, for thirty or forty miles on the road to San Luis, under an escort of eight lancers. Maj. Gaines having been allowed to ride, selected, in preference to his own charger, a blooded mare belonging to Sergeat Payne.

Col. Henrie, whose name is familiar to all who have read the stirring history of Texan warfare and adventure, and who accompanied Maj. Gaines as an interpreter, had rendered himself extremely useful on the occasion of their capture, by his coolness, sagacity, and knowledge of the Mexican language and character.—Captain Henrie was very anxious for a fight, and strongly dissuaded Maj. Gaines from surrendering. He told the men to count their bullets, and if they had one for every two Mexicans, it was a fair game and he would go it. He also cautioned them to hit the Mexicans below their beards, that they might frighten off the others by their groans, and to give them as much misery as possible. One of the Mexican officers, recognizing him, cried out in Spanish, "I shall have the pleasure of your company to the City of Mexico, Capt. Henrie!" "Excuse me, senor I generally choose my own company;" replied the cool and courtly Captain.

It was the second day after their capture, and near the town of Salado; famous in Texan history as the place of the decimation of the Mier prisoners, that Maj. Gaines' high-spirited mare showing considerable restlessness, the Major requested Capt. Henrie, who is a famous rider of the Jack Hays school, "to mount her and take off the wire-edge of her spirit. The captain did so, and riding up to Capt. Clay, careless remarked, "Clay, I am going to make a burst." The Mexican commander, half suspecting his design, placed additional forces at the head and rear of the column of lancers within which the prisoners were placed, and rode himself by the side of Henrie, who would pace up and down the line, cracking jokes with the boys, and firing up the spirit of the mare by various ingenious manœuvres. At last, Henrie, seeing a favorable opportunity, plunged his spurs deep into the sides of the noble blood, and rushing against and knocking down three or four of the mustangs with their lancers, started off in full view of the whole party, at a rate of speed equal to the best time that Boston or Fashion ever made. After him rushed a dozen well mounted lancers, who, firing their escopetas at him, started off in close pursuit. But it was no race at all—the Kentucky blood was too much for the mustang. The lancers were soon distanced, and the last view they got of Henrie, he was flying up a steep mountain, waving his white handkerchief, and crying out in a voice which echoed afar off through the valley, "Adios, senores—adios, senores?"

Our readers may fancy the intense excitement which this scene produced among the prisoners, and will, no doubt, excuse them for so far forgetting their situation as to give three loud cheers as they saw the gallant Henrie leaving his pursuers far behind, and safely placed beyond their reach. The subsequent adventures and sufferings of Henrie are well known to our readers. After many narrow escapes from the enemy, and starvation, and after losing his noble mare, Henrie arrived safely at our camp, and gave the first authentic intelligence of the capture of Majs Gaines and Borland's party.

After the escape of Capt. Henrie the prisoners were closely guarded and proceeded on their journey to San Luis.—They had not gone far before they met Gen. Santa Anna on his way to Agua Nuena to attack Gen. Taylor. The General was in a large and showy carriage drawn by six beautiful mules, and escorted by a battalion of hussars most splendidly uniformed and mounted. As the prisoners passed his carriage was stopped, the hussars drew up, and at the request of Santa Anna, Maj. Gaines was introduced to him. The wily Mexican was all smiles and courtly grace. He expressed his regret to find the Major and his party in their unfortunate situation, but promised them the most kindly treatment, and hoped that they would soon be exchanged and would be able to rejoin their friends. The manners of the Mexican General were certainly very fine and prepossessing, but the prisoners would have been better satisfied with some more substantial proof of his kindly disposition. The contrast between the prisoners and the magnificent retinue of Santa Anna formed a picture which would have taxed the highest powers of a Martin or a David. The ill-clad, ragged, unarmed prisoners, with their stalwert frames and bold and manly countenances, without shoes or hats, and many without coats, but wrapped in their blankets Indian fashion, stood with erect and unawed front before the array of the elegantly accoutred and well-armed hussars, mounted on choice steeds, with their long spears and heavy sabres. Indeed there was not one of those proud but unfortunate representatives of the Anglo-American race who would not have given all his prospects in life to have had one chance with his unerring rifle and deadly bowie-knife against the serried ranks of these bedizened and bewhiskered hussars. But this interview was soon terminated, and Santa Anna and his retinue resumed their journey, and proceeded onward with great rapidity.

The prisoners passed for several days large bodies of Mexican soldiery, who seemed to be pushing on towards the Sierra Madre with great rapidity. They were in fine condition, well equipped and supplied with all necessary supplies.—As they passed the prisoners, many of the soldiers would insult them by gestures, indicating that their throats were to be cut, that they were to be hung up!—The only reply our boys made to these cowardly jeers was a very significant gyratory movement of their right thumb applied to the apex of their nasal appendage, and a hint that old Zack would give them a dose which would make them laugh on the other side of their faces.—At night the prisoners would encamp with some of the divisions of the Mexican army, and from the soldiers they learned what were Santa Anna's designs. He had intercepted, they said, letters of Gen. Scott, showing that Gen. Taylor's army was reduced to a few thousand ill-disciplined troops, and that the whole valley of the Rio Grande was without an adequate force to protect it. Santa Anna had determined to push on, annihilate Taylor, recapture Saltillo, Monterey, Camargo, and the whole valley of the Rio Grande, possess himself of the immense supplies of our army, then push on to Corpus Christi, and thence proceed to the valley of the Mississippi, and lay waste the whole vast country. Certainly this design was worthy of the Napoleon of the West. It was very wrong in old Zack to interfere with such a magnificent scheme. He should have allowed the Mexicans to come over here, when we could have caught them all alive and put them to some more useful and profitable undertaking than fighting Americans.—Clearing our swamps would be a much more easy and beneficial employment for Mexicans than fighting such battles as those of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

Such, however, were the confident expectations of the Mexicans, of the officers even those of intelligence and information, as well as of the common soldiers. No wonder, with such hopes, that they marched so rapidly and bore patiently the many trials and sufferings to which they were subjected in this unparallelled march.

In the rear of the Mexican army the prisoners met Capt. Riley, with his company of deserters from the American army. He had already eighty or ninety men who constituted the main artillery force of the army, and said he was picking up more every day. He made a great effort to persuade some of the prisoners to join him, promising them as much land and money as they wanted, and declaring that it was impossible for Gen. Taylor to resist Santa Anna's army, which was thirty thousand strong, that the whole spoils of the valley of the Rio Grande would be divided among the troops. It is unnecessary to say that the traitor's proposals were received by our gallant volunteers with scorn and contempt. The prisoners were much gratified to hear some time afterward, in the Carcel St. Jago, that Riley's company was cut all to pieces, and but twenty ever returned to the city of Mexico. This twenty, together with other American deserters, who had escaped from our army at Tampico and Vera Cruz, became so disorderly and unruly in their habits that they were ordered out of the city, and on their way were attacked by a large Mexican force, and all put to the sword.

On the first of March the prisoners arrived within nine miles of the City of Mexico, when the Colonel in command of the guard received orders to retain them at the place where he then was until the revolution, which was then raging in the city, had abated. But the revolution continuing longer than was expected, the prisoners were marched into the city on the night of the 5th March, and were lodged in the secure prisonfortress of San Jago. Here they found themselves in the society of all the principal malefactors and convicts of Mexico, and a more rascally, filthy and villaneous set were never before congregated. Their impertinent and disgusting behavior soon rendered it necessary that our boys should give them a little disciplining. Several of them were well flogged by the Americans, and quite a feud sprung up in consequence, which reaching the ears of the good natured, pot-bellied old Governor, he came down one morning after one of the rows between the convicts and the Americans, and proceeded very deliberately, with grunts much perspiration and a face full of wisdom and sagacity, to draw a chalk-line across the floor of the prison, assigning the Americans one side and the convicts the other. And as he completed his sage and ingenious scheme for preserving the peace, the jolly old fellow chuckled very heartily over his wisdom, and left the prison with a very contented and self-satisfied air.

The revolution in the city still continued. There was a most terrific din of cannon and small arms, drums beating, bugles blowing, cavalry charging, &c.—The prisoners thought, from the commotion apparent among the people, and from the immense consumption of gun-powder that seemed to be going on, that a very fierce and destructive battle was raging in the City. Great was their astonishment to hear from an Englishman, who visited them, that it was all sound and fury, signifying nothing, that the revolutionary parties kept two or three miles apart, and fired their guns at random down the streets. No persons were injured but those who happened to pass along the streets. The little boys would watch the cannon balls as they went booming along up the streets, and when they were spent and began to roll slowly, would run and pick them up and sell them to the opposite party.

For fifteen days did this fierce revolution rage in the city. The parties would rise early in the morning, and while it was cool and pleasant, would fire away at each other, very comfortably retiring for their coffee and lunch. In the heat of the day they would suspend operations altogether, but at dark they would begin the battle with great ferocity, and fight the whole night long.

Proposals were made by both of the parties to our prisoners to release them if they would fight on their side. The Mexicans had heard of the skill of our riflemen, and they believed that it was only necessary for the prisoners to join either party, to secure its success in the strife then going on in the city. But our boys preferred looking on, like the old woman in the fight between her husband and the bear, not caring a copper which whipped.

In the midst of the revolution the first news of the battle of Buena Vista reached the city. There was a great ringing of bells, and much rejoicing on account of the joyful tidings. Bad news travels fast, and the prisoners were soon informed by Mexicans of the total rout and capture of Gen. Taylor's whole army, the death of Gen. Butler and several of our most distinguished officers. Although but little disposed to rely in Mexican stories, there was such an air of probability about this report that the prisoners were forced to give it some credence, and were overwhelmed with grief and mortification by the disastrous result. But soon other stories were circulated, conflicting statements were given, all tending to throw doubt upon the story of Santa Anna's triumph. At last the hurried dispatch of the Mexican General was received, and the notes of rejoicing in the city subsided most perceptibly. A copy of this dispatch was thrown down, by means of a twine string, from the room where the officers were confined to the main courtyard, where the men were, and was eagerly and joyously perused by them. It was evident that Gen. Santa Anna had sustained a decided repulse, and the prisoners could not restrain their exultation, but gave it relief in three loud cheers, which startled the inmates of the prison, and brought the Governor down upon them, in the greatest terror and perturbation.

On the next day, however, the spirits of the Mexicans were somewhat restored by the arrival of the trophies of the battle of Angostura. The three little cannon of Lieutenant O'Brien, one of which, by-the-by, had been captured from the Mexicans by the Texans, and the colors of the Indiana ragiments, together with a few markers, were brought into the city in a triumphant car, and were received with great parade by the people.

The whole story, however, of the bloody fight of Buena Vista was soon as familiar to the prisoners as a "thrice told tale." Their only regret was their unfortunate exclusion from the honors and laurels of that glorious victory. The party of Major Gaines and Borland had been afterwards joined by that of Capt. Heady, and also by the party of Lieut. Barbour and Quartermaster Smith, who were taken by Urrea, between Monterey and Camargo, making the whole number of American prisoners in the Carcel 170.

Although the men suffered considerably from the want of exercise and bad diet, their health was generally good, and but one man died of their whole number since they were captured. After they had been in prison three months, the prisoners were told that they had been exchanged and would be sent to Tampico. Their officers, however, were not allowed to see them, but they were told they would join them in a few days.

On the 5th of June, the men were supplied with shoes and in the night they were marched out of their gloomy prison and through the Gates of the City. They were then put in charge of a Colonel and 20 lancers, and proceeded on their journey towards Tampico. The country through which they passed for four or five days was most beautiful and highly cultivated. The dark foliage of the evergreens, the luscious fruit, the teeming crops, the springs of cold water gushing from the mountains side, the myriads of richly colored and variegated birds, the delightful variety of mountains and valleys, rendered the journey of the long imprisoned Americans one of great interest and pleasure.

They were well treated by the officer who conducted them, and generally by the people of the towns through which they passed. There are, however, some exceptions to this remark. At the large mining town of Rio del Monte, the people assaulted the prisoners with stones, and would have murdered them, if the English residents had not interfered and protected them. For this generous and humane conduct of the English, the prisoners expressed their great gratitude and thankfulness. After a long journey of 200 miles, the prisoners arrived at the town of Huejutla, where they were received very kindly by Gen. Garay, and were allowed 25 cents a day for their support. This money was raised by a forced contribution from the people.—Gen. Garay, however, did not consider that he was authorized to send them on to Tampico without such a guard as he had not then under his command. He was apprehensive that the people near Tampico were so enraged against the Americans that they would attack them unarmed as they were, and being a man of honor, he did not wish to be connected with such a disgraceful deed. He therefore detained the prisoners some weeks, but getting restless and impatient, several of them escaped out of the town and proceeded on their way to Tampico. Four others, who escaped before them, were retaken and carried back to Huejutla.—One of the same party, and two others of another party, also arrived at Tampico. The five who are now in our city started from Huejutla in the night armed with their jack knives and one case knife among the five. They had to travel chiefly at night, and avoided all the towns and ranchos. On one occasion, however, in attempting to go around a town of some size, they took up a ravine and suddenly found themselves in the centre of it.—They assumed however, a very easy and indifferent carriage, and passed the guard house where there were several soldiers lounging about. The soldiers on guard cried out "Who goes there?" in Spanish; but the men carelessly answered "Amigos, amigos," kept on their course and got safely out of town.

Near Tampico, they came suddenly upon a rancho, where there were 15 or 20 Mexicans, all armed with that formidable weapon, the lariat. Seeing that they were noticed, the Americans walked boldly up to the Mexicans and commenced making signs to them of their friendly intentions. The Mexicans looked very threatingly, and seemed to be adjusting their lariats for immediate use, but the Americans showed knives, and were permitted to proceed on their journey.

After many trials and sufferings, the prisoners at last arrived in sight of Tampico. The ecstatic joy which filled their hearts, as they saw the noble banner of our Union, with its broad stripes and bright stars, waving from the lofty flag staff of Tampico, can be better imagined than described.

PRESSING LETTER.—The following extract from a letter sent by a settler to his friends abroad, shows that our country is not the worst in the world.

'My dear Bob—Come to swate Amerika, and come quickly. Here you can buy paraties 2 shillings a bushel, whiskey and coal the same price because we ain't got no turf here, a dollar a day for digging and no hanging for staling. Och, now, do come.'

A hint to Gentlemen and Ladies.—In walking with a gentleman, the step of the lady should be lengthened, and his shortened, to prevent the hobbling appearance of not keeping step. Let every body remember this.

Exceeding Good.—A Hartford paper, in detailing an account of the President's reception in that city says:—"The children of the Deaf and Dumb Assylum were drawn up in line to receive him, and gave three hearty cheers."

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN.—All the ship-carpenters and nearly all the workmen in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia have been discharged within a day or two! The work upon the war steamers is not ready.

A rich lady recently died in London, leaving a legacy to an English author, of £1000, at the same time stating her reasons, and thanking him for the many hours of sleep his works had given her.

A waggish son of Erin once gave the following toast:—"Here's wishing you may niver die, nor nobody kill ye, until ye knock yer brains out against the silver knocker of yer own door."

The Louisville Courier says that three thousand shares in the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company have been taken. This insures the completion of that work.

Hare, who abducted Mary Fox from her parents in New York has been caught in Wisconsin. The child has been restored to her distracted father and mother.

Henry Clay is now at the White Sulphur Springs. He is said to be looking in firmer health than for some time past.

The Peach crop in Deleware is one third less than that of last year.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
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From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED AT THE POLLS.

What the People are called upon to Decide.

1st. The People of Pennsylvania are called upon to approve of the acts of the Polk party in their unhallowed attempts to tear the well-earned laurels from the brow of the heroic Whig Generals, TAYLOR and SCOTT—retard the progress of the War—"AID AND COMFORT" the enemy—and bring defeat and disgrace upon the National flag.

2d. They are called upon to approve of the treasonable conduct of the Federalists in RESTORING SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO, by which hundreds of our gallant soldiers have been butchered, and their bones left to bleach upon a foreign soil.

3d. They are called upon to approve of the law passed by the Federal Congress, and sanctioned Mr. Polk, by *depriving volunteers of the privilege of electing their own officers.*

4th. They are called upon to approve of the design of Mr. Polk to take THREE MILLIONS of the people's money *to pay Santa Anna's soldiers.*

5th. They are called upon to approve of the VOTE OF CENSURE passed upon Gen. TAYLOR by the Polk Federalists in Congress, and their repeated attempts to *victimize* the old Hero, while he was baring his breast to the bullets of a foreign foe, and doing all in his power to "conquer a peace," and preserve unsullied the proud symbol of our Union.

5th. They are called upon to approve of the course of the Federal Administration in rendering "AID AND COMFORT" to the enemy by granting Santa Anna a FREE PASS to return to Mexico, and in depriving Gen. TAYLOR of the best part of his command, with the express design of affording Santa Anna an opportunity to slaughter the old Hero and his spartan band.

7th. They are called upon to approve of the Federal doctrine, as promulgated by the Federal press, of FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION!

8th. They are called upon to approve of the repeated attempts of the Polk Federalists to SUPERSEDE GEN. TAYLOR IN COMMAND, by the appointment of a paltry paper General who never saw a battle in his life, and thus insult the gallant old Chief, who has acquired imperishable laurels in this War, and in whose behalf the Nation has spoken in thunder tones.

9th. They are called upon to approve of Polk's VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—a measure designed to save the lives and property of the people of the West—and to go for the project of digging a Canal at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, thus sanctioning the doctrine that the people's money may be expended to improve Mexico, in preference to their own country.

10th. They are called upon to approve of the course of the Polk Federalists in VOTING AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO, and in favor of the further extension of slavery and the acquisition of additional slave territory.

11th. They are called upon to approve of the conduct of the Federal leaders in denouncing as "traitors," as "tories," and "Mexican Whigs," such men as TAYLOR, SCOTT, WORTH, DONIPHAN, and all others who do not agree with Mr. Polk in politics.

12th. They are called upon to sanction the infamous proposition of the Polk Federal Organ, "the Union," to PLUNDER the MEXICAN CHURCHES to defray the expenses of this unholy war of aggression—a proposition that should damn its authors to the lowest depths of infamy.

13th. They are called upon to approve of the squandering of millions of the peoples money, by the present Polk Administration.

14th. They are called upon to approve of the conduct of the Federal Administration in burdening the country with a National debt of nearly ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

15th. They are called upon to stigmatise as enemies to their country the noble dead of the Whig party, CLAY, McKEE, HARDIN, RINGGOLD, WATSON, PAGE, RIDGLEY and others, who have fallen in defending the "stars and stripes" of their native land.

16th. They are called upon to support a party who are the enemies of the country, and who since the commencement of the War, have done all they could to "AID AND COMFORT" the enemy—*destroy the Whig Generals in command*—DEFEAT THE AMERICAN ARMS—and bring disgrace upon the glorious symbol of our Union.

17th. They are called upon to support a party whose motto is "*gold and silver for the office holders, and shin plasters for the People*" and who, while they profess to be in favor of a metallic currency, are issuing millions of "Bank rags."

18th. They are called upon to approve of the conduct of the Federal Executive in neglecting to extend promotion to the gallant private soldiers of the Army, who have so bravely defended their country's flag in many bloody conflicts, and who are compelled to stand aside and make room for Mr. Polk's pratisan politicians.

19th. They are called upon to sanction the course of the Federalists in VOTING AGAINST THE IRISH RELIEF BILL, and defeating its passage. A measure that was brought forward and eloquently advocated by the patriotic Whigs, and intended to relieve the sufferings of the destitute sons of the Emerald Isle, but which was DEFEATED BY THE FEDERAL VOTES, thus showing that the Federalists have no feeling in common with our Irish friends.

20th. They are called upon to support a party who WICKEDLY AND WILFULLY DECEIVED THEM, by pretending friendship for the Protective system, and shouting for "*Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of 1842,*" and who were no sooner in power than they violated their solemn promises, and forced the present obnoxious BRITISH TARIFF upon the country—a measure as withering to the interests of Pennsylvania as if it had been framed by a BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

21st. They are called upon to approve the conduct of Mr. Polk in the appointment to office of those "OLD FEDERALISTS" Buchanan, Rush, Bancroft, Ingersoll, and other leaders of the old Federal party, who OPPOSED AND DENOUNCED THE LAST WAR, and who are now, as then, enemies of their country.

22d. They are called upon to support a party who are the enemies of the industrial classes—who are in favor of REDUCING THE WAGES OF AMERICAN MECHANICS, and placing them upon a level with the paupers of Europe.

23d. They are asked to support a party who have no sympathy whatever for the 'toiling millions' and whose doctrine is to let THE GOVERNMENT TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, *and the poor take care of themselves.* Plunder is the object of the Federalists, and to obtain it they will sacrifice the best interests of the country, oppress the people, and crush the honest Workingmen of America.

24th. They are called upon to support a party who advocate British doctrines, and legislate for BRITISH INTERESTS—who enact measures calculated to benefit the pauper laborers of Europe and prostrate the industrious Mechanics of our country.

25th. They are called upon to sanction the course of the Federalists in voting FOR A TAX UPON TEA AND COFFEE, and against increasing the duties upon our iron and coal.

26th. They are asked to aid in the election of the Federal Polk nominee for Governor, Mr. SHUNK, who was a prominent participator in the GREAT FRAUD of 1841—who aided in the DECEPTION that was practised upon the People by pretending to be in favor of the Tariff of 1842—and who is now the candidate of the party that passed the BRITISH TARIFF, and voted for that obnoxious Federal measure, A TAX UPON TEA AND COFFEE.

27th. They are asked to support a man for Governor who has already been in office THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and received out of the public Treasury more than SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for his services. A man who has been in office nearly all his life—who has for years been the servile tool of a corrupt party—who is identified with all the CORRUPTION AND PLUNDER which has prevailed in the State during his official career, and which has overwhelmed her with debt, and subjected the People to oppressive TAXATION.

28th. They are called upon to support the Federal candidate for Governor, who charged the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for five days services as Clerk of the House of Representatives—being just THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY, or ten times as much as he was entitled to by law.

29th. They are asked to sanction the dishonesty of the Federal candidate, in swindling the State out of OVER NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and transferring it to the pockets of political favorites.

30th. And lastly, the People of Pennsylvania are called upon to sanction all the acts of the FEDERAL NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, by voting for FRANCIS R. SHUNK? Will they do it?—Deposit your answers in the BALLOT BOX.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL IRVIN.

Our intelligence from the interior (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) is highly favorable to the triumphant election of Gen. Irvin in October next. The friends of HOME INDUSTRY are thoroughly united throughout the State, and will co-operate together hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder. The friends of Clay, of Taylor, of Scott, of Clayton, and McLean, all indeed who are opposed to the existing dynasty, will rally together as one man, and in changing the Administration of Pennsylvania, give an impulse to the Presidential campaign of 1848. The character of Gen. Irvin is well calculated to secure for him confidence and support. Active, enterprising, intelligent and urbane, perfectly familiar with the resources and devoted to the interests of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania could not but prosper with him in the Gubernatorial chair. He has mingled with people on various occasions, and has made the most favorable impression by his frank, farmer-like and courteous manners, his strong common sense, and his hearty devotion to all that is calculated to elevate the character and promote the prosperity of the Keystone State. His course while a member of Congress was such as to give great satisfaction to our citizens. His speeches, his votes and his general bearing were every way worthy a representative of this old Commonwealth. His nomination has been received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as well as by thousands of the voters who are in favor of the one term principle, and who think that Governor Shunk has been in office quite long enough. Gen. Irvin is, in brief, a Pennsylvanian in heart and in spirit, a citizen in whom every individual may feel entire confidence, an honest man, a pure patriot, and a valuable member of society. The interests of the State will be safe in his hands, for he has ever professed and acted upon the policy best calculated to develope her resources, to sustain her credit, and maintain her high ranks among the members of the Confederacy.—The opposition against him thus far, has been feeble and insignificant. No well founded charge calculated to prejudice the popular mind has been sustained, while the infamous attempts that have been made by means of misrepresentation and slander, have been adequately exposed, and have reacted against their authors.—The prospect, we repeat, therefore, is full of encouragement. The Whigs of Pennsylvania feel the importance of the coming contest, and they are determined to discharge their whole duty. All extraneous questions should and will be put aside. The union of feeling and sentiment which now exists, will be preserved. Presidential preferences will not in the least be permitted to interfere. The friends of the various distinguished individuals who have been named for the first office in the gift of the people, however enthusiastic they may be with reference to Taylor, or Clay, or Scott, or McLean, or Clayton, or Crittenden, will no less heartily unite in the struggle of October. This is as it should be. Every thing for principle; and while we have preferences ourselves, and express our views clearly and unequivocally, let us duly respect the feelings and opinions of others. There is in politics, as in other matters a time for all things. We have in the field a regularly nominated candidate for Governor, as well as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and the election will take place in about two months from the present time. This therefore, is the first business in hand. Let the Whigs of Pennsylvania elect their Governor in October, and they will at once obtain a position and an influence, which will make them felt and respected with reference to the Presidential campaign.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

RICHMOND, August 14,—12 M.

Santa Anna held a Council of his General Officers, to consider the propriety of advancing against Gen. Scott, at Puebla, or to reject propositions of Peace, and calmly await his advance, and then act in the defence, in order that he should be free to act at discretion, untrammelled by Congress.

The Government had signed a decree suspending all public papers except the official organ.

The Delta says Congress had met and adjourned without arriving at any decision upon the proposition of our government for peace, and that all letters from the Capital agree that Scott could take the city without difficulty, and that foreign merchants were anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived, and writes that he has been treated well at the Capital, and expects soon to be exchanged.

Commodore Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tabasco, in consequence of sickness prevailing among them. He will return as soon as the sickly season is over.

The Annahuac Sun attributes the withdrawal of Com. Perry to the overwhelming force of the enemy and that he feared an attack.

Almonte was confident that Alvarez would arrive in Mexico by the middle of July.

Mr. Trist had been indisposed but was now convalescent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 4, P. M.

A letter received from Puebla at New Orleans, written by Mr. Kendall, states that he had a conversation with a gentleman who left the city of Mexico two days previous to the time of writing. He was informed that much sickness prevailed at the Capitol in consequence of the inundation of the city.

Foreigners think there is an understanding between Generals Scott and Santa Anna that a battle should be fought and that the latter should surrender after the first attack, and then negotiate for peace.

Gen. Shields was still at Puebla, and the portion of the army under his command were in good health.

Maj. Gaines, Clay, Borland, and others were still held prisoners at the Capital, with no prospects at the present for release.

Despatches from Gen. Scott to Washington, reached Vera Cruz on the 2nd inst. It had been believed that this express was cut off by Guerrillas.

Com. Perry had issued a notice of the discontinuence of the ten per cent war tax upon exports and imports in all Mexican ports now occupied by our naval forces.

The Government of Mexico intends levying her next tax upon the Merchants of Mexico.

The health of Vera Cruz is improving. Maj. Smith, Quarter master at that place, is dead.

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 25	a	4 37
Wheat	85	a	87
Rye	40	a	05
Corn	00	a	40
Oats	28	a	30
Barley,	35	a	40

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown		Lancaster	10
Middletown		Hamilton	13
Carlisle		Granville	50
Erie bank		Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 6th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Michael Shoaff, Administrator of Christian Shoaff dec'd.

The account of Jacob Miller, Executor of Jonathan Eash, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Adams, Administrator with the will annexed of Frederick Adams, dec.d.

The account of Thomas Hanna, Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Minerd, dec'd.

The account of John Fair, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Fair dec'd.

The account of Samuel Swank, Executor &c., of Catharine Swank, dec'd.

The account of Abner Yoder, Administrator of John Wigle, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Hunsecker, acting Administrator of Jacob Swank, dec'd.

The Supplemental account of Samuel Kimmel, Guardian of the minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of Mary Fream, late Mary Graham, Administratrix &c., of John Graham, dec'd.

The Account of Mary Fream, Executrix &c, of Smiley Fream, dec'd, as far as he was associated with her in the Administraiion *de bonis non* of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of George Meese, Administrator of Killian Koontz, dec'd.

The account of Casper Loechel, Administrator of Conrad Werner, dec'd.

The account of Chauncey F. Stoner and Jacob Stoner, Executors, &c., of Isaac Stoner, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
August 3, 1847, Register.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county for confirmation, on Monday the 30th day of August, 1847, viz:

The account of Christopher Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike Road.

The account of John Schneider, Committee of Frederick Althouse a Lunatic.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, Assignees of Peter Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, assignees of John Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Prot'ys office, Som., July 31, '47.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847, The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among he creditors of John Dull as by the a toresaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

june22-1847.

JURY LIST.
For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.

Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.

Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.

Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.

Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.

Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.

Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.

Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.

Stonycreek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.

Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.

Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younkin.

Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.

Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.

Greenville township
Jeremiah Glodfelty.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.

Berlin borough,
George Heffley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.

Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.

Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a	5 75
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a	90
Rye,	"	60 a	0 70
Corn,	"	60 a	0 62
Oats,	"	33 a	0 35
Potatoes	"	62 a	0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a	0 00
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a	1 75

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Milford township, on the 16th day of June last, a Heiffer with black sides, mixed with grey hair, a white streak over the back, and some white about the legs and belly: the left ear cut off, and a slit in the right one and is between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JONATHAN SAYLOR.

August 10, 1847 3t

BOLTING CLOTHS

TO Millers.—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market. Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO.

July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at August Term 1847, commencing on the 30th day and last Monday in August.

Rhees and wife	vs	Phillippi
Clester's use	vs	Craig
Neff's use	vs	Hay's Ex'trs.
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Picking	vs	Alwine
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Koontz	vs	Koontz's Ad'mr.
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Reed	vs	Reed
Bell et al	vs	Horner
Brook's & Co's use	vs	McChesney and Allen

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office Somerset, July 27, 1847.

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co. Jennerville.
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

County Meeting.

The Democratic Antimasons & Whigs of Somerset County are requested to meet in the Court House in Somerset on Tuesday evening of Court week, (August 31st) to respond to the nominations made by the County Convention, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to insure the triumph of their principles and the election of their candidates at the approaching election.

By order of the

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

OUR PROSPECTS.

We have intelligence from all parts of the State, which warrants us in saying that the prospects of the Whig and Antimasonic party were never more cheering than they are at the present time. This is owing, in the first place, to the unanimity of sentiment which pervades its ranks, both in regard to measures and in regard to its candidates; and secondly, to the knowledge which the Whigs and Antimasons of the State have of the MODUS OPERANDI of their political opponents.—The swindle which was perpetrated upon Pennsylvania in 1844 by means of the "Kane letter" is yet fresh in their memory; and they are therefore on the "look-out" for similar tricks from the wire-workers of the same party, in the present contest. They are aware that those "chaps" are never very scrupulous about the use of means, provided they suit their ends; that they lay their plans MASONICALLY and carry them out either BOLDLY or SNEAKINGLY, as circumstances seem best to favor them: and that the only way in which those plans can be defeated is, by presenting an unbroken front and marching to the ballot-box in solid column.—That this will be done at the ensuing election, we are assured from various sources. We can vouch for Somerset county. She will do her duty: and when the Whig thunder shall come rolling down her mountains and re-echoing through her valleys, some folks will probably be seen dodging around the corners and sheering off from the merry crowd, like so many of the feathered tribe toddling away in search of shelter from a hail-storm.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Esq., of our borough, has been appointed Agent of the Washington Monument Association for Somerset County, and will ere long call upon our citizens to procure subscriptions to aid in the erection of this noble National enterprise. Mr. Pearson is a gentleman peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the duties confided to him, and will doubtless succeed to the full extent of the anticipations of the Association.

For the information of the public we may state, that the project of erecting a monument to the Memory of WASHINGTON was started many years since, and that at one time, some ten years ago, the sum of $30,000 was raised by subscription; but being inadequate to the accomplishment of the object, it was invested in stocks and at this time amounts to about $60,000.

The monument is to be a circular colonade, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, mounted by an obelisk of 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making altogether 600 feet in height.

The present officers of the Association are: James K. Polk, ex-officio President; William Brent, Esq.; the Mayor of Washington, Mr. Whittlesey, and Gen. A. Henderson, Vice Presidents; J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer; George Watterson, Secretary; Gen. W. Scott, Gen. N. Towson, Col. J. J. Abert, Col. J. Kearney, Gen. W. Jones, Thomas Casbery, Peter Force, W. A. Bradley, P. R. Kendall, John P. Ingle and Thomas Munroe, Managers.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The report of the taking of the city of Mexico by General Scott, given in last week's paper, has turned out to have been unfounded. At latest accounts General Scott was still at Puebla. For particulars see the correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette, in another column.

☞ JUDGE BANKS, the present Whig State Treasurer, has not only paid off the August interest, but has a surplus in the Treasury amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The potatoe rot has again made its appearance, and we learn that it is as destructive in the neighborhood of this place as it was last year.

IRVIN AND TAYLOR.

Gen. Irvin is evidently destined to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1847 and Gen. Taylor President of the United States in 1848. Both are objected to by some folks on account of their being engaged in the IRON BUSINESS.—Gen. Irvin MAKES iron, and Gen. Taylor USES it. Each seems to understand his branch of the business well—and each may be said to be "ROUGH"—the one because iron-making is "rough" work—and the other because he makes "rough" use of the article. To the Mexicans, Gen. Taylor has been a "rough" customer—and to the Locofocos, both he and Gen. Irvin will prove "rough" candidates. To try to defeat such "iron masters" is a "rough" undertaking—and to fail in the effort is a "rough" mortification. The whole business is a "rough" one, and may be parsed thus: Gen. Taylor beating the Mexicans—ROUGH; General Irvin elected Governor—ROUGHER; Rough and Ready going to the White House—ROUGHEST.

☞ We see it stated in several of our exchanges upon the authority of a letter from Washington, that the Administration has decided on calling out ten additional regiments, under the act of 13th May, 1845. Had these additional troops been sent into the field immediately after the taking of Monterey, what number of lives and what amount of money might have been saved to the nation!

We refer our readers to a very interesting account of the capture, adventures and sufferings of Majs. Gaines' and Borland's party, in Mexico, published on first page of to-days paper. Also, to a letter from Major Jack Downing, which will be found on our fourth page.

☞ We learn from the Telegraph that the Hon. John Banks, State Treasurer, recently left Harrisburgh on a visit to his family in Reading, is lying ill. We hope that his sickness will not prove very serious or protracted.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald mentions a report, that the gallant Gen. WORTH declines serving as the subordinate of Generals Pillow and Quitman, Polk's new officers.

☞ We had frost last Friday morning, though not sufficiently severe to do much injury.

☞ The oats crop in this county has been very abundant the present season.

THE LOCOFOCOS & GEN. TAYLOR.

The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, in the last Congress, on Mr. Faran's amendment to the Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, which provided "that nothing therein contained should be construed into an approval of the terms of the capitulation at Monterey" thus construing the vote of thanks into a direct vote of censure.

For this vote of censure (Faran's amendment) we find the names of every Locofoco from Pennsylvania, save one, in favor and every Whig against it. Here are the names from the Journal.

For the vote of censure.	*Against it.*
James Black.	Andrew Stewart.
Richd. Broadhead.	Jas. Buffington.
Jacob Erdman.	J. H Ewing.
H. D. Foster.	Jas. Pollock.
W. S. Garvin.	Alex. Ramsey.
C. J. Ingersoll.	J. R. Ingersoll.
O. D. Leib.	Jno. Strom.
Moses McLean.	A. R. Ilvaine.
John Ritter.	*David Wilmot.*
I. S. Yost.	
Absent.	
J. Blanchard.	C. Darrah.
J. H. Campbell.	Jas. Thompson.
L. Levan.	

Yet we are told the locofocos are for Gen. Taylor.

This was "elevating" General Taylor with a vengeance! About like the '*hoister*' Brutus and his co-conspirators gave to Cæsar in the Senate chamber.—B. & S. Jour.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

DEATHS AT VERA CRUZ, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 8, P. M.

No papers received here to-day, South of Charleston, South Carolina.

The New Orleans Picayune contains further details, but no later arrivals of news from the Army. The news from Vera Cruz and Puebla differs from that formerly received; and is decidedly more favorable to Peace than it was.

The correspondents of the New Orleans Picayune derived much of their information from the English who are aware of the efforts of their Minister to bring about negotiations of Peace, and prevent the capital from falling into our hands.

Letters in the Picayune, from the Capitol, dated the 20th, say that Santa Anna is sole dictator, and that Congress can do nothing for want of a quorum. The Government is seeking a closer union with European powers, and with this view, have given orders to liquidate their claims.

About 854 men were to leave for Vera Cruz on board the steamer Fashion, under the command of Col. Wilson.

From the 16th to the 31st of July, the number of deaths in Vera Cruz from the Vomito, were, soldiers 13; of the Quartermaster's department 14; Mexicans 6; others 2; total 35.

THE ELECTIONS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.

ALABAMA.

The Gubernatorial and Congressional elections of the State of Alabama have recently taken place. Chapman, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, is said to be elected.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

District 1st, John Gayle, Whig.
" 2d, Henry W. Hillard, Whig.
" 3d, Sampson W. Harris, L. F.
" 4th, S. W. Inge, L. F.
" 5th, Geo. S. Houston, L. F.
" 6th, W. R. W. Cobb, L. F.
" 7th, F. W. Bowdon, L. F.

We have returns sufficient to make assurance doubly sure that the next Congress will present a Whig majority in the popular branch. The following are the members recently elected:

KENTUCKY.

District 1st, Lynn Boyd, L. F.
" 2d, F. R. Peyton, L. F., prob.
" 3d, Beverly F. Clarke, L. F.
" 4th, Buckner, Whig.
" 5th, Thompson, "
" 6th, Adams, "
" 7th, Duncan, "
" 8th, C. S. Morehead, "
" 9th, Richard French, L. F.
" 10th, Jno. P. Gaines, Whig.

INDIANA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

District, 1st, Elisha Embree, Whig.
" 2d, Thomas J. Henley, L. F.
" 3d, Jno. L. Robinson, L. F.
" 4th, Caleb B. Smith, Whig.
" 5th, Wm. W. Wick, L. F.
" 6th, Geo. C. Dunn, Whig.
" 7th, R. W. Thompson, Whig.
" 8th, John Pettitt, L. F.
" 9th, Cathcart, L. F.
" 10th, Rochhill, L. F.–reported.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

District 1st, E. Clingman or Bynum, W.
" 2d, Nathaniel Boyden, Whig.
" 3d, Daniel M. Barringer, Whig.
" 4th, Augustin H. Shepherd, W.
" 5th, Abraham Venable, L. F.
" 6th, James J. M'Kay, L. F.
" 7th, Gen. Daniel, L. F.
" 8th, R. S. Donnell, Whig,
" 9th, Col. Outlaw, Whig.

TENNESSEE.

We are informed of the success of the following candidates for Congress, at the late election in Tennessee:

District 2d, Wm. M. Cocke, Whig.
" 3d, John H. Grozier, Whig.
" 4th, H. L. W. Hill, Democrat.
" 5th, Geo. W. Jones, Democrat.
" 7th, Meredith P. Gentry, W.
" 8th, Washington Barrow, Whig.

In the last Congress, the Whigs had 5 members from Tennessee, the Locos 6—and this relation will probably remain undisturbed.

ILLINOIS.

Richardson, L. F., is probably elected to Congress over Wilcox, Whig, in the Peoria district.

District 2nd, R. K. Meade, L. F.

District 1st, Wm. Thompson, L. F.
" 2d, Leffler, L. F.

DIED:

At La Fayette, near New Orleans, on the 26th ult., of Yellow Fever, Mr. BARTLEY DENNISON, aged about 37 years, son of Hugh Dennison late of Bedford Co., dec'd, himself lately a resident of this county, leaving an afflicted widow and several children in Wheeling, Va., to mourn their great and irreparable loss.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.

Aug24,-'47-2m*

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,

High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey, (now George Ansel,) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Sallisbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibal Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township; and Jacob Hershberger, James Morrison and Samuel Shallis, by an act of the General Assembly, are appointed and authorized to hold the election;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset,

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years, and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

☞ The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff 'shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisened for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 71st of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th day of July last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named John M'Closkey, said runaway is between 22 and 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion; had on when he left a brown frock coat; the above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no other charges paid.

AMBROSE BRIKE.

Aug. 3-47-3t* FERDINAND BRIKE

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the **10th day of September next,** to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.

july 13-1847-2m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS,

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,

which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.

june15-'47

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

From the National Intelligencer.

RIDENTEM DICERE VERUM QUID VETAT!

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

ON THE ROAD TO THE WAR,
AUGUST—, 1847.

MR. GALES & SEATON:

My dear old friends: I spose you'll be amazingly disapinted to find I'm away off here, pushin on to the seat of war, and didn't call to see you when I come through Washington. But you must'nt blame me for it, for I couldn't help it; the President wouldn't let me call: he said I was getting quite too thick with you, writing letters to you and all that. And when he spoke about the letters, he looked kind of red and showed considerable spunk.

Says he, Major Downing, I have put a good deal of confidence in you as a friend of my administration; and if you are a friend to it you must let Gales and Seaton alone; keep out of their way and have nothing to do with them; they are dangerous, mischief-making fellers, eternally peckin at my administration, all weathers. Let me try to keep things ever so snug, and lay my plans ever so deep; they are sure to dig them all up, lug them into the Intelligencer, and blaze 'em all over the country. Confound their picturs, they are the most troublesame customers an administration ever had; they've come pretty near swamping me two or three times. So, if you are my friend, I warn you not to be so thick with Gales and Seaton.

Well, says I, Colonel, you know I am a friend to you and your administration, as much as I ever was to the old Gineral and his administration; and I shall stand by you and do every thing I can to help you out of this scrape you've got into about the war. But I don't know as that need to make me break with Gales and Seaton. We've been old friends so long, it would be kind of hard for me to give 'em up now; and I don't hardly think they are quite so bad as you think for.—They may not mean to do you so much hurt when they put these things into their paper, and only put them in because they think folks want to know what's going on. Mr. Richie sometimes puts things into his paper that folks think don,t do you no good.

The President give two or three hard chaws upon his cud of tobacco, and says he. Yes, Major, that's too true, it must be confessed; and it annoys me beyond all patience. But then I have to forgive it and overlook it, because Mr. Richie don't mean it. The old gentleman is always sorry for it, and always willing to take it back. And then he's such a tuff old feller to fight the federalists, I can't have a heart to scold him much about his mistakes and blunders.

Well, says I, Colonel, being you've named federalists, I want to know if any of them animals is really supposed to be alive any where in the country now-a-days. Seeing sich awful accounts about 'em in the Union paper all the time, I inquired all the way through New England where they used to be the thickest, and I couldn't get track of one; and when I asked the folks if there was any federalists any where in them quarters, they all stared at me and said they didn't kuow what sort of critters they was. When I got to Downingville I asked uncle Joshua about it. He said, in his younger days there used to be considerable many of 'em about, but they wasn't thought to be dangerous, for they never was much given to fighting. But he said he guessed they'd all died out long ago, for he hadn't come across one this twenty years. So now Colonel, says I, how is it they are so thick in Mr. Richie's paper all the time?

At that he gave me a very knowing kind of a look, and lowered his voice down almost to a whisper; and says he, Major, I'll tell you how that is. When Mr. Richie was a young man he used to fight a good deal with the federalists, and took a good deal of pride in it; and now the fancies and scenes of his youth all seem to come back fresh to his mind, and he can't think or talk about any thing else. You know that's oftentimes the way with old people. As he always used to have the name of a smart fighter, I give him the command of the newspaper battery here to defend my administration. But 'twas as great a mistake as 'twas when I sent Taylor into Mexico; I didn't know my man. No matter what forces was gathering to overthrow my administratian Mr. Richie somehow didn't seem to see 'em; no matter how hard they fired at me he didn't seem to hear it; and when I called to him to fire back, he would rouse up and touch off a few squibs with about as good aim as the boys take when they fire crackers on the 4th of July, and did about as much execution. At last I found out a way that I could make the old veteran fight like a Turk and hold on like a bulldog. It was by giving him a notion at any time that he was fighting with federalists. Since I made that discovery he's been more help to me. Whenever I see the enemy entrenching himself around me, and bringing up his batteries to fire into my administration, all I have to do is to whisper in Mr. Richie's ear and say, "Mr. Richie, the air smells of federalism: you may depend upon it there is federalists abroad somewhere." In a minute, you've no idea with what fury the old gentleman flies round, and mounts his heaviest guns, and sets his paper battery in a roar. His shots fly right and left, and sometimes knock down friends as well as foes. To be sure they don't make a very great impression upon the enemy; but then there's this advantage in it: if he don't kill or beat off the enemy, he keeps the administration so perfectly covered up with smoke that the enemy can't see half the time where to fire at us. On the whole, Mr. Richie is a valuable man to my administration, notwithstanding all his mistakes and blunders.

Jest then the door opened, and who should come in but Mr. Richie himself. As he opened the door he ketched the sound of the two last words the President was saying.

"Mistakes and blunders!" says Mr. Richie, says he: what, have you got something more of Scott and Taylor's blundering in Mexico?

Nothing more to-day, says the President. I was only telling Major Downing how their blunders there have come pretty near ruining the country, and how it is absolutely necessary to get the staff out of their hands somehow or other before they quite finish the job. I'm going now to try one more plan, Mr. Richie; but be careful that you dont say any thing about it in the Union, and blow it all up. I tried once to send Col. Benton on for the same purpose, and Congress blowed that up. Then I sent Trist on for the same purpose and Scott has blowed him up.—Now I'm going to send Major Downing, not as a regular Chaplain, but as a sort of watch upon them, you know, to work round and do the business up before any body knows it. He isn't to go to Scott nor Taylor, nor have any thing to do with 'em, but work his way into Mexico, and go right to Santa Anna and knock up a bargain with him. I don't care what he gives. The fact is, Mr. Richie, the country needs peace, and I'll have peace, cost what it will.

An excellent idea, says Mr. Richiet an excellent plan, sir. I'm for peace at all hazards, if it is to be found any where in Mexico—that is, if we can get hold of it before Scott or Taylor does. And I think Major Downing is just the man for it—a true stanch democratic Republican; and whatevee he does will go for the benefit of the Administration. Now the counfry's shins are aching pretty bad with the war, if we can fix up a good smooth peace right off, and not let Scott nor Taylor have any hand in it, who knows, Mr. President, but it might make our Administratian so popular that you and I might both be elected to serve another four years? But when is the Major to start?

Right off to-night, says the President, or, rather, in the morning before daylight—before any body in Washington finds out that he has got back from Downingville. I have forbid his calling at the Intelligencer office, and I don't want they should find out or mistrust that he's been here. If they should get wind of the movement, they would be sure to throw some constitutional difficulty in the way, and try to make a bad botch of the business.

The President shut me into his room, and charged me not to leave the house, while he sent for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marcy to fix up my private instructions. While he was gone, Mr. Richie fixed me up a nice little bundle of private instructions too, on his own hook, moddled, he said, on the Virginia Resolutions of '98. Presently the President came back with my budget all ready, and give me my instructions, and filled my pockets with rations, and told me how to draw whenever I wanted money; and before daylight I was off a good piece on the road to the war.

To-day I met a man going to carry letters to the Government from Gineral Scott's side of the war, and I made him stop a little while to take this letter to you; for I was afraid you might begin to think I was dead. He says Scott is quite wrathy about the Trist business, and wants to push right on and take the city of Mexico, but Mr. Trist is disposed to wait and see if he can't make a bargain with Santa Anna's men. I shall push along as fast as I can, and get into the city of Mexico if possible before Scott does, and if I only once get hold of Santa Anna, I have no doubt I shall make a trade.

I don't know yet whether I shall take Scott's road or Taylor's road to go to the city of Mexico; it will depend a little upon the news I get on the way. Two or three times, when I have been stopping to rest, I have been looking over my private instructions. They are fust rate, especially Mr. Richie's.

I remain your old friend, and the President's private Embassador.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon.

july13 JOHN THOMPSON.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN.

August 10, 1847-6t* Adm'rs

NOTICE.

LEFT the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, on the 4th of July last, an indented servant named William Vought. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account.

DAVID HINEBAUGH.

August 3, 1847-3t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff*.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommadate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of Msy A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz Intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid,

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's hairs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY.

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at

may4 McCREERY'S.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq. all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

ORANGES & LEMON.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if anythey have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25, 1847. clerk.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at

may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

AVERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by

may11 S. KURTZ.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8-tf

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most canvincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846--1y